# The Bombay Gazette.

583

No. 6,354.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. | 48 0 |
| ——— including postage..... „ | 78 0 |
| For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... „ | 25 0 |
| ——— including postage ..... „ | 39 0 |
| For three months advance, delivered in Town „ | 16 0 |
| ——— including postage ..... „ | 21 0 |
| For one month, delivered in Town..... „ | 6 0 |
| ——— including postage..... „ | 7 12 |
| Single Copy for Cash ..... „ | 0 4 |
| Back Numbers ..... „ | 0 8 |

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 3 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

BOMBAY.

Births.

ASHBURNER—June 14th, at Belgaum, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Ashburner, Commanding 21th Regiment N. I., of a daughter, still-born.

KNEEN—June 23rd, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. J. Kneen, Master Mariner, of a son.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Kuweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay... | 3rd & 17th | Leave Bussorah.... | 19th & | 2nd |
| „ Muscat ... | 8th | 22nd | „ Kuweit... | 24th | 3rd |
| „ B. Abbas.... | 11th | 25th | „ Bushire.... | 25th | 6th |
| „ Lingeh.... | 12th | 26th | „ Lingeh..... | 28th | 9th |
| „ Bahrein.... | 14th | 28th | „ B. Abbas..... | 29th | 11th |
| „ Bushire.. | 16th | 30th | „ Muscat ..... | 30th | 12th |
| Arrive Bussorah... | 17th | 31st | Arrive Bombay..... | 2nd | 16th |

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Days of Departure.

From Bombay usually about.....11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.....24th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched as about twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

*N. B.*—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer usually receives twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo to Galle to and from Calcutta, Penang, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Mangalore, Honawar, Carwar, Goa, Vingorla, Malwan, Beitul, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, and Passengers and Cargo for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay... | 3 | 18 | Leave Colombo..... | 4 | 18 |
| „ Goa ..... | 5 | 19 | „ Pondicherry ..... | 6 | 19 |
| „ Vingorla ..... | 7 | 19 | „ Visagapatam ..... | 8 | 19 |
| „ Carwar ..... | 8 | 20 | „ Coconada ..... | 10 | 20 |
| „ Mangalore ..... | 10 | 21 | „ Madras ..... | 12 | 21 |
| „ Cannanore ..... | 11 | 22 | „ Negapatam ..... | 13 | 22 |
| „ Calicut ..... | 12 | 23 | „ Cochin ..... | 15 | 24 |
| „ Tellicherry ..... | 13 | 24 | „ Calicut ..... | 16 | 25 |
| „ Mangalore ..... | 14 | 25 | „ Tellicherry ..... | 17 | 26 |
| „ Honawar ..... | 15 | 26 | „ Mangalore ..... | 18 | 27 |
| „ Carwar ..... | 16 | 27 | „ Carwar ..... | 19 | 28 |
| „ Goa ..... | 17 | 28 | „ Vingorla ..... | 20 | 29 |
| „ Beitul ..... | 18 | 29 | „ Goa ..... | 21 | 30 |
| „ Malwan ..... | 19 | 30 | „ Beitul ..... | 22 | 31 |
| „ Vingorla ..... | 20 | 31 | „ Malwan ..... | 23 | 1 |
| „ Goa ..... | 21 | 1 | „ Vingorla ..... | 24 | 2 |
| Arrive Bombay ..... | 22 | 2 | Arrive Bombay ..... | 25 | 3 |

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander H. Caldwell, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tellicherry and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st and 2nd call at Cochin, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

During the W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August—the Steamer do not call at Tellicherry, but the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports on the Malabar Coast may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and Passage to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

| Departure from Carnac Bunder to | Gorun. | Oolwa. | Karanjah. | Rewas. | Dhurumtur. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | FARES. | | |
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| First Class ... | 3 6 | 5 0 | 3 6 | 3 0 | 5 0 |
| Second Class ... | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| Third Class ... | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 8 | 0 12 |
| | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 4 | 0 6 |

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Class..... | £ 64 10 0 | Including Railway |
| Second Class..... | 37 5 0 | Transit in Egypt. |
| Third Class ..... | 23 5 0 | |

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch their Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" to Kurrachee on SATURDAY the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, 15th June 1866.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

*To sail positively the 30th instant.*

THE fine first class Clipper Ship "DAPHNE," 1067 tons Register, Thomas Miles, Master. This Vessel, having her ballast on board, will sail *positively* on the above date, full or not full. Applications for Freight to be made to the undersigned. A few first and second class Passengers can be accommodated at reasonable rates. Martin, Young & Co., Agents ship *Daphne*.

---

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of NOWROJEE EDULJEE, RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE, and SORABJEE NOWROJEE METHA, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately carried on business as Brokers and Merchants in Bombay, separately and in partnership under the name, style, and firm of NOWROJEE EDULJEE and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said NOWROJEE EDULJEE, RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE, and SORABJEE NOWROJEE METHA having declared themselves UNABLE to PAY their DEBTS, and being desirous that their Estates should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, NOTICE is hereby given in pursuance of Section IV. of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said NOWROJEE EDULJEE, RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE, and SORABJEE NOWROJEE METHA, will be held at the Office of their Solicitors, Messrs. Chapple and Cleary, at the premises lately occupied by the Central India Financial Corporation, No. 15 Meadow Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said NOWROJEE EDULJEE, RUSTOMJEE EDULJEE, and SORABJEE NOWROJEE METHA, ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose; and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate, and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees, and the amount of Security, if any, to be given by such Trustees. CHAPPLE and CLEARY,

Solicitors for Nowrojee Eduljee and Co.

15, Meadow Street, Bombay, 23rd June 1866.

THE EAST INDIA LAND, CREDIT, AND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000 in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

Paid up Capital £200,000.

*Invested in Land Mortgage Securities in India upwards of 17 Lacs of Rupees.*

Head Office, 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London.

The Company issue Debenture Bonds under their seal at Bombay for such sums and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon, which are secured by all the Property of the Company, including the Land Mortgage Securities, as above, and of the uncalled Capital amounting to the sum of £800,000 and receive deposits for fixed periods at the following rates:—

For 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 months at 7 per cent. per annum.
„ 12 months at 9 per cent. per annum.

And grant Loans upon the security of House and Landed Property and other approved Securities.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

## OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£145 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£85 }

For Freight or Passage apply to R. R. Rathbone, Esq., 21, Water Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or, the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "YAMOONA," 1,300 tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched about 15th July.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Lloyd Rayner*, Captain Pollock, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

THE LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents ship *Lloyd Rayner*.

Bombay, 11th June 1866.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Khandeish*, Captain Storey, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Storey will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's side.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 22nd June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Kennington*, Howard, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Howard will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Howard.

Bombay, 20th June 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Acids, per ship *Kennington*, Howard, Master, from London, marked as follows:—

A in a diamond 91/140—50 Cases,
C. F. in a diamond 164/7—4 Cases,
Shipped by Messrs. T. Haveside & Co. and Burgoyne and Burbidges, respectively, are hereby requested to pay the Freight due thereon and take delivery immediately, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, by the *Preston*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which they will be landed at the risk and expense of their owners, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Preston*.

Bombay, 14th June 1866.

BY the Ice ship "FREDERIC TUDOR," to arrive, from Boston in September:—

1 and 2 inch DEALS, ROSIN,
BENZINE, KEROSENE OIL,

for sale, to arrive, by Tudor Company.

BEN. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS to the 8th Bombay Laudable Society fall due on the 1st proximo, and are payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, in the Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th June 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વીકટોરીઆ કોટન ગ્રન એંડ પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Company (Limited) will be held on FRIDAY, the 29th June, 1866, at 4 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, at Broach, and that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 25th of June to 7th of July 1866, both days inclusive.

JAMES GREAVES, Managing Director.

Broach, 22nd June 1866.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 27 Meadow Street, on TUESDAY the 26th June, instant, at 2 P. M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1st. "That in consequence of the present financial position of Bombay, and this Meeting being satisfied that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, it is considered advisable to wind up the same voluntarily."

2nd. "To appoint Liquidators."

3rd. "To fix their remuneration."

By order of the Board,
J. HUSTOMJI MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th June 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 19th May 1866.

ALTERATION OF DAY OF SALE.—The sale of Messrs. McCOMBIE & SONS' Stock in Trade will take place on WEDNESDAY next, the 27th of June, instant, instead of this day, as previously advertised. The property is on view from to-day.

Bombay, 25th June 1866.

THE BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a FOURTH CALL, of Rs. 50 per Share, is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 17th July next, after which date Interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

NOTICE.—The BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Association will be held on WEDNESDAY the 11th July 1866 at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 10 Hummum Street, to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held at the place aforesaid on the 21st instant:—

1st. That the above named Association be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That Messrs. Mooljee Megjee, Shamjee Jadowjee, Eduljee Nousherwanjee, Manager of the Association, and Hurryjall Mohunlall be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Association and distributing the Assets, and that their remuneration be 3 per cent upon the amount to be distributed by them to be equally divided amongst them.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd June 1866.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well known remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c., which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited and will be received until the 9th of July 1866 for the supply of 150 Candies (viz. 100 Candies of the 1st and 50 Candies of the 2nd sort) BENGAL SUGAR, for the use of the Travancore Sircar.

2. The Tenders may be for any quantity not less than 30 Candies and the Sugar will be received in the Commercial Stores at Allepy.

3. The delivery to commence as soon as practicable after the acceptance of the Tender and to be completed within the 15th August 1866 1st Anvany 1042. Payment will be made for the quantity delivered at 28 28 Chuckrums per Rupee.

4. The Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Travancore, Trevandrum, sealed and superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Bengal Sugar," in which the rate of price should be stated in words at length. Samples of the Sugar should also accompany the Tender, and such accepted samples will be reserved for comparison with the Sugar delivered. An inferior quality will not be received.

5. The Tenders will be opened at the Huzoor Cutchery in Trevandrum on the day following that fixed for their ultimate reception, where persons who have made them or their constituted Agents are at liberty to attend.

6. Approved Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the engagement previous to the agreement being entered into by the party with the Sircar or a deposit of Rs. 15 per candy, which will be forfeited to the Sircar if the Sugar be not delivered within the period specified.

7. It is to be understood that the Sircar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning any reason for doing so.

8. Any further information may be obtained by application to the undersigned.

JOHN LIDDELL,
Acting Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government
Commercial Office, 9th June 1866.

## NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls Canning and Elgin, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, Sir John Lawrence, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts .....each. | 10 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts ... „ | 10 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ... „ | 10 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts ... „ | 12 | 8 |
| BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts..... „ | 10 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits... „ | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits... „ | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits..... „ | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars ... ... ...per doz. | 7 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians .....each. | 4 | 12 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians ..... „ | 4 | 12 |
| BADHAM'S Gauze Banians ... ... ... „ | 4 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers ..... „ | 6 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks .....per doz. | 20 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ... „ | 11 | 0 |
| BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery... | | |
| BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings.....each. | 3 | 8 |
| Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves... ...per pair. | 2 | 12 |
| White Kid Gloves ... ... ... ... „ | 1 | 12 |
| Dog Skin Gloves ... ... ... ... „ | 2 | 12 |
| Buck and Doe Gloves. ... ... „ | 3 | 12 |
| The Universal Scarf ... ... ...each. | 4 | 12 |
| The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring ..... „ | 4 | 8 |
| The Windsor Scarf ... ... ... „ | 2 | 12 |
| The Derby Scarf... ... ... ... „ | 4 | 8 |
| The Diamond Scarf ... ... ... „ | 4 | 4 |

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet. Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY AND MAHIM FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—A GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, in 4 Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the necessity of enforcing payment of the Second Call, and also to declare a Third Call to liquidate the liabilities of the Corporation.

TRIMBUC RAMCHANDRA, Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th June 1866.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June. FLEMING & Co.,

Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—For registering Servants in employ; for the supply of Servants of all capacities; for Sign Boards and Engravings, &c., &c., apply to J. LOWE & Co.,

General Commission and Servants' Registry Agents.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes.

Just received a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots and Shoes.

All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hammum Street, Fort.

WESTERN INDIA CLUB.—The next HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will take place at noon on TUESDAY, the 10th of July, 1866.

T. J. HOLLAND, Honorary Secretary.

Western India Club, Poona, 11th June 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament).—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

KARSONDASS MADHAVADASS & COMPANY'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. H. B. MACCULLOCH has been appointed MANAGER of this Estate, and we request that all Communications may be addressed to him until further notice.

CHARLES E. BENN,
R. H. BAKER,
W. J. BEST,
JAMES HOSSACK, } Trustees.

WITH reference to the above, CREDITORS of Messrs. KARSONDASS MADHAVADASS and COMPANY are hereby requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by the relative Vouchers, with the undersigned; and DEBTORS to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their DEBTS forthwith.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager to the Trustees.

Bombay, 20th June 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Mrs. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

*For Children.*—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

*Wedding and Mourning orders* promptly complied with every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

*Ladies' own Materials* made up from 1st *March to 1st November.*

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, with reference to the above, that the CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share therein mentioned, and the payment of which stood over by virtue of a Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held the 30th of May last, is now declared payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, on the 2nd of July next, the Committee of Inspectors in conjunction with the Board, having arrived at the unanimous conclusion that payment of such Call must be strictly enforced.

On all Calls paid before the 2nd July, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be allowed.

By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 8th June 1866.

## NOTICES.

*NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.*

*J. M. MACLEAN.*

*Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.*

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IX.—Contributors are requested to send in their MSS. Contributions before the 25th inst.

PUNCH IN INDIA.—ADVERTISEMENTS.

The charge for one insertion of ten lines and under ... ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 3

Repetitions will be made at favourable rates.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IX.—ADVERTISEMENTS cannot be received after the 27th inst.

*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16th June.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, held on the 30th day of May and adjourned to the 1st day of June, and again on the last named day adjourned for one month, will be held at the Offices of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, at 3 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 30th June, instant.

By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 15th June 1866.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 13, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 15th June 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneveas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

4th February 1866.

APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, on TUESDAY the 26th instant, at 4 P. M., to appoint Directors and Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Apollo Press Company (Limited.)

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Directors, dated TUESDAY the 19th day of June 1866, NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned SHARES in this Company have been declared absolutely forfeited on account of the non-payment of Calls:—

Nos. 99 to 103, 376 to 393, 836 to 840, 187, 472, 6 to 8, 404 to 406, 874 to 876, 159, 355, 43 to 47, 281 to 285, 931 to 938, 962 to 976, 823, 559, 540, 541 to 545, 127, 189 to 191, 518 to 520, 303, 1037 to 1040, 265, 266, 535, 536, 537, 30 to 33, 294 to 296, 299, 568 to 571, 118 to 124, 911, 460, 461, 453, 464, 867 to 871, 923, 577 to 710, 878, 877, 109 to 113, 883 to 888, 733 to 763, 254 to 258, 841 to 515, 116, 396, 1020 to 1025, 318, 319, 320, 174 to 178, 817, 71, 347, 18, 414, 172, 289, 843, 538, 70, 382, 861, 2, 205, 206, 391 to 393, 854 to 856, 96, 97, 98, 356, 360, 831 to 835, 315, 134 to 140, 417 to 423, 900 to 904, 173, 459, 912 to 915, 199, 478, 977, 978, 462, 1033, 252, 253, 597, 598, 1031.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon Building, No. 7 Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th June 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon .....Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut .....Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

16th February 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal Weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

Blacks of all kinds.

Finest Pouchong.
Do

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Owing to unfavourable telegraphic news the Market assumed a declining tendency this day. Bank of Bombay shares declined from 25 to 35 discount; Elphinstones from 570 to 555; United Victorias from 1,000 to 950; Old Financials from 18 to 14 per share. Little or nothing doing. Market depressed.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

| what Place. | Tenor. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks ... ... | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do. Credits... | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do. Documents... | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Calcutta ... ... ... | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do. ... ... ... | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do. ... ... ... | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Madras ... ... ... | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| China ... ... ... | [illegible] | [illegible] |

BANKS.

| Subscribed Capital. | Nominal Value of sh. | Paid up. | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | per ct. | | |
| 8,00,000 | 500 | 250 | 16 | Agra Bank ... ... | No quotation. |
| 100,000 | 250 | 250 | nil | Alliance Bank ... | 50 dis. nom. |
| 500,000 | 200 | 200 | 5 | Asiatic Bank Corpln | 4½ per shares. |
| ..... | 200 | 100 | ..... | Asiatic New Issue.. | 20 per share. |
| 8,10,000 | 1,000 | 4,000 | 8 | Bank of Bengal ... | 6,000 per share. |
| 1,32,000 | 250 | 250 | nil | Bank of India ... | (o., & n.) 70 dis. |
| 10,45,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 8 p ct. | Bank of Bombay ... | 35 p ct dis. |
| 7,00,000 | 250 | 250 | ..... | Bombay City Bank | 20 per share. |
| 1,00,000 | 250 | 150 | ..... | Bombay Pres. Bank | 45 p ct dis. |
| 5,00,000 | 200 | 200 | 3&6 p c | Bombay Trading & Banking Association | 14 p ct dis. |
| 5,00,000 | 100 | 100 | ..... | brokers' Banking Company ... ... | 40 p ct dis. |
| 1,00,000 | 250 | 25 | nil | Central Bank... ... | 20 per share. |
| 8,00,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 | Chartered Bank of India A. & China | 9 p ct dis. |
| 8,00,000 | 200 | 25 | ..... | China Bank ... ... | 10 per share. |
| 7,50,000 | 250 | 250 | 19 | Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China | 2 p ct prem. |
| 1,00,000 | 250 | 250 | 10 | Commercial Bank... | Rs. 20 p share nm. |
| 1,60,0,000 | 200 | 200 | 12 | Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ... | Nominal. |
| 1,00,000 | 500 | 500 | 9 | Delhi and London... | 28 p ct pm. nm. |
| 625,000 | 250 | 250 | ..... | East Indian Bank... | 70 p ct dis. |
| 600,000 | 250 | 100 | ..... | Imperial Banking and Trading Co... | 28 p ct dis. |
| 800,000 | 200 | 200 | ..... | Indian Peninsula London & China Bk. | 32 p share. |
| 200,000 | 100 | 20 | ..... | London& Bombay Bk. | Rs. 3 p share. |
| 3,750,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 13 | Madras Bank... ... | 89 p ct pm. |
| 1,000,000 | 500 | 250 | 6 p ct. | National Bank of India ... ... | 210 per share. |
| 1,500,000 | 250 | 250 | 10 | Oriental Bank Cor | 5 p ct pm. |
| 600,000 | 250 | 200 | ..... | Royal Bank of India | 45 per share. |
| 750,000 | 200 | 100 | ..... | Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank ... | 25 p ct pm nm. |
| ..... | 250 | 100 | ..... | Guzerat Bank | 20 dis. |

LAND COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | ..... | Back Bay Reclamation Co. ... ... | 2,500 p. share nm. |
| 1,650,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 p a | Elphinstone Land Co. ... ... ... | 555 per share. |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000 | 200 | ..... | New Do... ... ... | 60 per share. |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 4,000 | ..... | Prere Land Co. ... | 100 per share. |
| 110,000 | 2,000 | 900 | ..... | House and Land Investment Co. ... | 300 per share |
| 1,00,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | ..... | Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.. | 100 per share. |
| ..... | 2,000 | 1,000 | 25 p a | Port Canning... ... | 400 per share. |
| ..... | 10,000 | 6,000 | ..... | United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.. | 300 per share. |

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 500,000 | 5,000 | 3,000 | ..... | Bombay Ship Co... | No quotations. |
| 250,000 | 2,500 | 2,000 | 25 | Coast and River Steam Nav. Co... | |
| 60,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ..... | Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ... | 925 per share. |
| 200,000 | 5,000 | 1,500 | ..... | Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ... | No quotations. |
| 160,000 | 4,000 | 2,500 | ..... | Princess' W. Ship Co. | |
| 120,000 | 500 | 300 | ... | Virgaum Patent Slip & Foundry Co. | 224 per share. |
| ... | ... | 1,000 | ..... | Union Shipping Co. Limited ... ... | No quotations. |
| ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | Western India Ship Co. | |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60,000 | 500 | 300 | .... | Bombay Cotton and Trading Co. | |
| 80,000 | 2,000 | 800 | .... | Western Do. | |
| 1,00,000 | 250 | 100 | .... | Do. | |
| 150,000 | 100 | 100 | .... | Do. | |
| 175,000 | 100 | 0 | .... | Do. | No quotations. |
| 45,000 | 200 | 10 | ..... | Do. | |
| 200,000 | 500 | 100 | ..... | Do. | |
| 5,000 | 25 | 25 | ..... | Do. | |
| 30,000 | 1000 | ..... | ..... | Do. | |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four Per cent. Secd. Loan ... ... ... ... | ...Rs. 87 |
| 5 „ „ Stock ... ... ... ... | ... „ 93 |
| 5 „ „ Co's ... ... ... ... | ... „ |
| 6 „ „ „ ... ... ... ... | ... „ 94 |
| Five per cent. Co's Rs. Loan ... ... ... | ... „ 105½ |
| Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ... | ... „ 103½ |
| Five and a half per cent. ... ... ... ... | ... „ 110½ |

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns each ... ... ... ... | ...Rs. 10-2-0 |
| Bank of England Notes ... ... ... | ... „ 10 |
| Spanish Dollars ... ... ... ... | ... „ 225 |
| Carolus ... ... ... ... ... | ... „ 226 |
| Mexican Dollars ... ... ... ... | ... „ 220 |
| German Crowns ... ... ... ... | ... „ 210 |
| Five-Franc Pieces ... ... ... ... | ... „ 195 |
| Bar Silver ... ... ... ... ... | ... „ 1054 |
| Gold Leaf ... ... ... ... ... | ... „ 15-4-1 |

PRICE CURRENT, 22nd June 1866.

| COTTON at Colaba | Rs. Per candy. |
|---|---|
| Dholleras ... ... ... ... ... | ... 300 |
| Broachmuggur and Mowa (New)... ... ... | ... 305 |
| Surat and Broach (New)... ... ... ... | ... 310 |
| Portebunder (New)... ... ... ... | ... 320 |
| Veraval (New) ... ... ... ... | ... 320 |
| Khandeish (New) ... ... ... ... | ... 320 |
| Dharwar (new ready) ... ... ... ... | ... 325 |
| Hinghunghaut (New) ... ... ... ... | ... 325 |
| Comrawuttee Ackote (New) ... ... ... | ... 305 |

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 23rd June, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 16th June 1866 :—

| LIABILITIES. | 16th June. | 23rd June. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital ..... | Rs. 209,60,000 | Rs. 209,60,000 |
| Genl. Treasury Balance... | „ 97,37,682 | „ 107,95,836 |
| Deposits at Head Office ... | „ 170,59,659 | „ 184,39,192 |
| Do. at Branches ..... | „ 41,18,984 | „ 44,36,268 |
| Bank Notes and Bills outstanding ..... | „ 2,12,535 | „ 2,13,628 |
| Reserve ..... | „ 10,55,983 | „ 10,56,983 |
| Sundries ..... | „ 4,69,424 | „ 3,55,402 |
| | Rs. 535,75,267 | Rs. 561,97,301 |

| ASSETS. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans at Head Office and Branches ..... | Rs. 74,77,995 | Rs. 74,33,591 |
| Credit Accounts at Do ..... | „ 119,95,819 | „ 123,85,470 |
| Bills Discounted at Do ... | „ 184,60,481 | „ 184,33,099 |
| Dead Stock ..... | „ 8,65,961 | „ 8,65,961 |
| Stamps ..... | „ 12,692 | „ 12,662 |
| Balances with Agents ... | „ 5,26,815 | „ 2,64,626 |
| Sundries ..... | „ 7,51,340 | „ 12,87,037 |
| Govt. Reserve Cash..... | „ 57,57,632 | „ 67,95,836 |
| Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office ..... | „ 54,02,389 | „ 62,67,411 |
| Do. Branches..... | „ 27,48,122 | „ 25,99,903 |
| | Rs. 535,75,267 | Rs. 561,97,301 |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 25TH.

Arbuthnot, Lieutenant W. S., 103th Foot, to join, from Madras.
Underwood, Lieutenant T. O., 4th Punjaub Cavalry, on leave, from Bunnoo.
Thomson, Ensign T. G., 101st Foot, on duty, from England.
Humfrey, Ensign B. F., 40th Foot, on duty, from England.
Armistead, Lieutenant R., 103rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Cobb, Major F. B., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from England.
Gerard, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Gibraltar.
Miller, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on medical certificate, from Guzerat.
Benson, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Neemuch.
Suther, Ensign W. K., 42nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.
Royle, Captain E., 26th Foot, on duty, from England.
Seton, Lieutenant R., Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Harrison, Ensign W. C., 4th K. O. Royal Regiment, on duty, from England.
Scott, Ensign A. J. C., H. M.'s 97th Highlanders, on duty, from Southampton.
Burton, Ensign, 36th Foot, on duty, from England.
Myers, Lieutenant C. B., 1st Sind Horse, on leave, from Jacobabad.
Edwards, Lieutenant, 1st Belooch Regiment, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.
LeMesurier, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from England.
Arthur, Colonel, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 25TH.

Arbuthnot, Lieutenant W. S., 103rd Foot, to join, to Poona.
Dunn, Colonel, 33rd Foot, to join, to Poona.
Badgley, Captain, 33rd Foot, to join, to Poona.
Benson, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Rajcote.
Keays, Lieutenant W. T., Staff Corps, on duty, to Singapore.
Edwardes, Lieutenant, 1st Belooch Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

## ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 22nd June.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Cheely is directed to proceed from Ahmednuggur to Kirkee, at the public expense, to do duty with E. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 23rd June.

The following order is confirmed :—

Dated 31st March.—By the Officer Commanding 45th Foot, appointing the following Officers to act as a Committee of Paymastership during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Paymaster Nightingale :—

*President.*—Captain C. L. Griffin.
*Members.*—Captain H. F. Willoughby and Captain C. F. Beamish.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows :—

Ensign H. J. de Smart, 45th Foot, for six months, from date of embarkation to England, on private affairs, doing duty with Troops on the voyage.

## SHIPPING.

| JUNE. | ARRIVALS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Malta (s) ... ... ... | Hyde ... | Suez, June 12. |
| | Henry Fernie ... ... | Grieve ... | Calcutta, May 1. |
| | Southern Eagle ... ... | Pierce ... | Calcutta, April 29. |
| | Camel (s) ... ... ... | Mann ... | Liverpool, Dec. 16. |
| JUNE. | DEPARTURES. | | |
| 25 | Rangoon (s) ... ... ... | McCulloch ... | Aden and Suez. |
| | Governor Higginson (s)... | Sanders ... | Kurrachee. |
| | Cumb Family ... ... ... | Miller ... | Liverpool. |

INTELLIGENCE.

*Per Henry Fernie.*—Spoke the ships *Prince of Wales, Robert Lees,* and *India*, on her voyage.

The ship *Oscar*, J. S. Gadds, bound to Batavia, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE S. S. "CATHERINE AP. CAR," Captain SWANSON, will leave Bombay for Calcutta direct on the 4th proximo. For Freight of Cargo, Treasure, &c. and Passage apply to the undersigned.

N. I. ABRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 25th June 1866.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase, press, and ship, or simply to press and ship COTTON at the port of Cocconada.

R. FOWLE.

Applications can be made to Messrs. TOWLE & Co., Cocconada, or Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.

BYCULLA CLUB.—NOTICE.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on SATURDAY the 28th July, next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

A. R. HOSKINS,
Byculla Club, 25th June 1866. Honorary Secretary.

LOST, between the Bombay Bank and Apollo Bunder, one POCKET-BOOK, containing Rs. 19,360 of Bombay Bank Notes, and other Documents. He who will bring the same to FEMOOLJEE JEHANGEER PATELL, at Mr. Nowrojee Dhunjeeshaw Goolaum's house, in the Fort, will be liberally REWARDED.

Bombay, 25th June 1866.

ACT XXVIII. OF 1865.—*RE* THOMAS DIVER.—All CREDITORS on this Estate are requested forthwith to send their CLAIMS, accompanied by Vouchers; and all DEBTORS to the said Estate to pay their respective DEBTS to the undersigned.

W. SIM,
E. H. WARREN, } Trustees.
H. GAMBLE,

Bombay, 23rd June 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.—On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 2 o'clock P. M., in their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Thos. W. Taylor & Co., on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Dorabjee Nowrojee, ex ship *Sparkenhoe*, 1763 tons of COALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that FOUR BALES, containing FLANNEL, (marked C. in a triangle), imported per Ship *Gavin Steel*, from Liverpool, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY the 28th instant, at 2 P. M., at the Town Custom House, under the usual conditions.

J. H. RANT,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.

25th June 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Goods, per *Henry Fernie*, GRIEVE, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain GRIEVE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Owners and Captain of *Henry Fernie*.

Bombay, 25th June 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WRECKED SHIP "DIAMOND" FROM JUDDA.—ON THURSDAY next, the 28th instant, Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on account of the concerned, at 1 o'clock P. M., opposite Muncherjee Jamsetjee Wadia's Bungalow, as she now lies on the Rocks near Breach Candy. The wreck will be sold with all her Stores, Cargo, and Equipments whatever may be at the time of sale.

"DIAMOND" RELIEF FUND.—It is proposed to open a SUBSCRIPTION on behalf of Captain and Mrs. Shannon, Mr. McNeil, the chief officer, and the Chinese carpenter of the wrecked ship *Diamond*, to enable them to replace their Clothing, Nautical Instruments, Tools, &c., lost in the wreck. For this purpose the sum of Rs. 3,000 is required, and Subscriptions will be received at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*, or by the undersigned. The amounts received will be daily advertised and the Subscription List closed as soon as the amount above mentioned has been received.

SAMUEL GILES, Jurat.

3, Nesbit Row, 25th June 1866.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Office of the Association, No. 10 Apollo Street, opposite Government Secretariate Office, on MONDAY the 2nd proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following business :—

To receive the Balance Sheet and the Directors' Report up to 31st December 1865;

To elect new Directors in the room of those retiring, subject to re-election;

And other general business connected with the Company.

By order of the Board,
S. SHAREER SHAPOORJEE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th June 1866.

BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમ્બે સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 30th instant to the 5th July next.

By order of the Board,
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Secretary.

25th June 1866.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે રીક્લેમેશન કંપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, on SATURDAY the 14th July, at 1 P. M., for the following purposes :—

To receive Accounts to 31st May 1866;
To receive Director's Report;
To elect Directors for the ensuing year;
To elect Auditors for the ensuing year; and
Fix their remuneration.

GEORGE WHITLEY, For Secretaries.

25th June 1866.

In the matter of Act X. of the Acts of the Legislative Council of India for the year 1866, and in the matter of the BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that a PETITION for the winding up of the above Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was, on the 21st day of June 1866, presented to the HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KNIGHT, by CHONILAL MOTILAL, and other Shareholders of the above Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD on the 5th day of July, next. A Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up by the said Court of the said Company under the above Act, should appear by himself or his Counsel at the time appointed for the hearing. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regular charge for the same.

C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Solicitors for Petitioners.

25th June 1866.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE, of Bombay, who lately traded in Bombay as BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER TEASDALE—*Petitioner.*

UPON hearing Dr. REID, of Counsel for the abovenamed Petitioner, and upon reading the Petition of the said JOHN CHRISTOPHER TEASDALE as Chairman at the MEETING of CREDITORS of the said BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE, held on the 18th day of June, instant, and also on reading the copy of the Resolutions passed thereat and duly filed in this Honorable Court, and it appearing to me that such Resolutions were duly carried and that except as to the amount of remuneration to the Trustees the terms are reasonable, and calculated to benefit the general body of the Creditors under the Estate of the said Insolvent trader, I do order that the Estate of the said BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE, trading as aforesaid, be wound up under the management of the Trustees named in the said Resolutions and Petition, and I do order that the said Resolutions be confirmed subject to the following modification, namely, that instead of Rupees 1,000 per each Trustee a Commission of 2½ per cent. upon Assets realised be allowed to the Trustees as remuneration; and I do hereby direct that this Order be forthwith advertised in two daily English Newspapers, namely, the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*, and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers, namely, the *Bombay Jame-Jamshed* and *Bombay Samachar* respectively, published in Bombay, and in the next publication of the *Bombay Government Gazette*—Dated this 21st day of June 1866.

CHARLES SARGENT.

DALLAS, LYNCH, AND LANGDALE,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

CALENDAR.—JUNE—JULY 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Thursday ... ... ... 28th 5h. 20m. Afternoon.

| Days. | Dates. | Sundays, Festivals, &c. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. | High Water Bombay Harbour. Even. | Evening Guns. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | |
| Tues. | 26 | Sun and Moon in conjunction in Gemini. | 5 25 | 6 39 | 9 20 | 10 12 | |
| Wed. | 27 | Saturn on the Meridian at 11 P. M. | 5 25 | 6 39 | 9 51 | 10 50 | |
| Thurs. | 28 | Full Moon at 8-20 A. M. | 5 25 | 6 39 | 11 14 | 11 27 | |
| Fri. | 29 | Civil Twilight ends at 7-21 P. M. | 5 25 | 6 39 | 11 45 | — | |
| Sat. | 30 | Moon passes to the N. of Venus at 8-0 P. M. | 5 26 | 6 39 | 0 4 | 0 23 | |
| Sun. | 1 | 6th Sunday after Trinity. | 5 27 | 6 40 | 0 47 | 0 59 | 20th June 1866. Time Sh. 47m. 25s. P. |
| Mon. | 2 | Venus 4° to the N. of the Moon at 8-49 P. M. | 5 27 | 6 40 | 1 17 | 1 35 | |

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
*Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
„ „ 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition. „ 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
„ „ 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Fivelines and under ... ... ... ...Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ... ... „ 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street Fort, Bombay.


# The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1866.


THE reawakening of old and long forgotten associations of past times has proverbially a pleasing and tranquillizing effect upon the feelings, so much so as to become in consequence a well known theme of lyric verse or descriptive prose. Something of this soothing and agreeable melancholy surprise we experience at the discovery of an old quarrel between Mr. W. H. Crawford and Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee turning up as the theme of a veritable and actual discussion in the English House of Lords on so late a date as Monday the 28th of May last. Venerable and fortunate assembly, the serene waters of whose placid debates are ruffled by no ruder storm, agitated by no discomposing intrusion of the urgent, the startling, or the new! Fortunate, that the tedium of some languid allusions to the Hop Trade Bill or the Irish oyster fisheries can be relieved without being roughly shaken, by histories of personal matters which occurred in courts of justice in India two years ago! We are almost prepared to find their Lordships occupying themselves in discussions regarding the South Sea Bubble, or the state of political parties on the death of Queen Anne.

At this distance of time we ourselves can look back to the occurrences of any of these eventful periods—the Manockjee case will do as well as any of the others as an illustration—with all those sensations of philosophical calm of which the student of remote history knows so well the tranquil charm. If we ever bear malice it does not last two years; and we can assure Mr. Manockjee that so completely in our case are bygones bygones, that we had entirely forgotten all about his controversy with Mr. Crawford, as very probably the other party to it had likewise done, until we found it exhumed, a kind of interesting parliamentary mummy, in the reports of the proceedings of the British House of Peers, on the date referred to. The chief antiquary in this process was Lord Chelmsford; and we must say we rather regret to find from the terms of his Lordship's motion—or shall we say brief?—that Mr. Manockjee has been recurring to this old grievance so lately as the early part of this year; for the noble and learned Lord moved for "a copy of a letter from Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, one of the Judges of the Court of Small "Causes at Bombay, to the Secretary of State for "India, dated the 7th February, 1866, together "with all enclosures and papers accompanying the "same; and copies of all correspondence with and "minutes of, the Bombay Government relating to "a report in the newspapers of a discussion which "occurred in the Court of Small Causes between "Mr. Crawford, a solicitor of Her Majesty's High "Court, and the said Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee." It is matter of profound regret, in an historical point of view, that this motion was subsequently withdrawn. After stating that we published a very inaccurate report of the case at the time, Lord Chelmsford proceeded to give an outline of what occurred, dwelling particularly upon that which was the most salient point in the history, and which constitutes Mr. Manockjee's special grievance, namely, the letter of the Bombay Government referring to it, in which the Governor in Council, while recognising in Mr. Manockjee many valuable qualifications for the judicial office, and though much pained to record an opinion that might give distress to a zealous and high-minded servant of the public, yet could not resist the impression that he was not always sufficiently guarded, and regretted that Mr. Manockjee should obscure his high qualities by making irritating remarks; adding that advocates in our courts of justice are so habitually conscious of the deference due to the judicial office that it might be concluded that when an altercation arose it was the Judge who was in the wrong. In consequence of the publication of this letter Mr. Manockjee resigned his office, and repairing to England laid his complaint without success, before Sir Charles Wood, who declared that he saw no reason to differ from the decision of the Bombay Government; and now, not allowing the subject to rest, he has brought it in the manner we are now recording before the notice of the House of Lords. In reply Lord de Grey and Ripon did not, as it seems to us, completely exonerate Sir Bartle Frere :—

"The noble and learned Lord had read a letter addressed by the Government of Bombay to Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee. He (Earl De Grey) did not mean to say that that letter was, in all respects, a judicious one, as some of the positions laid down in it might be open to dispute. The noble and learned Lord said that the correspondence was sent home at the desire of Sir Bartle Frere. He (Earl De Grey) had communicated with Sir B. Frere, and he believed he might state that that distinguished functionary regretted the publication of the letter, although the course taken was in accordance with precedent, and he (Earl De Grey) thought that, looking at the character and services of Sir Bartle Frere, their Lordships would not desire to pass censure upon him without distinctly asserting the grounds of it. As to the papers, he trusted that the noble and learned Lord would not press for their production, as by doing so he would be asking their Lordships to set an inconvenient precedent, and by following such a course the noble and learned Lord would be following a course detrimental to the public interest."

The only other speaker on this occasion was Lord Ellenborough, who after passing a high and well deserved eulogium on Sir Bartle Frere, as "one of the best Governors "who ever presided over the Bombay Presidency," and who had been distinguished for his zeal for employing natives of ability; and observing that the mistake had been in making this communication officially and by letter, instead of privately in an interview between the Governor and the Judge, proceeded to quote, remarkably, *apropos*, an expressed opinion of the Duke of Wellington that it would be impossible to employ native Judges in India in cases where the interests of Europeans were concerned. "Every "European in India," says Lord Ellenborough, "believed himself to belong to the "conquering race, and as such was not prone to "assent to the power of native Judges;" and although the Earl himself does not altogether subscribe to that opinion, thinking that natives should be so employed under European superintendence, and Mr. Manockjee in particular restored to office—yet we confess we are strongly inclined to agree with the Duke of Wellington. It is not any want of capacity in native Judges which leads us to this conclusion, for they are often remarkably acute, nor any want of uprightness, for they are sometimes quite above all suspicion of partiality; but because of the peculiar relation in which they stand to Europeans, which makes the latter unwilling to submit to their authority; and, still more, from the difficulty of making natives understand the relations which educated English gentlemen claim to bear towards persons in authority. What we mean may perhaps be best stated in this way, that all Englishman of education, means, and a certain standing in society are accustomed to stand on a particular kind of equality with men of official rank; not of course technical or official equality, nor partnership in rights or privileges, power or influence, any more than in labours and duties, or in anything that would interfere with the proper discharge of their respective functions; nor yet a republican equality of arrogant self-assertion; but still a social equality of voluntary respect on the part of the private individual and voluntary concession, but concession of an acknowledged right, on the side of power. This is an idea quite foreign to Oriental experience. To the Oriental, public office confers social rank; in the eyes of the European, except the rank be very exalted, it does not. To the native of India placed in office the notion of every private individual who is well educated claiming any sort of equality with him, or expecting polite or considerate treatment simply on that score, would seem an absurdity of the most incredible kind; and indeed it would overthrow native society altogether if admitted, for the external polish which characterises good society in Europe is in the East much more generally diffused among the people, and a man's manners and refinement of culture are no clue whatever to his social status, which may be the very lowest. A poor writer may be more gentlemanly in demeanour than the rajah whose charity supports him; yet the rajah will treat his ministers with exactly the same ceremonial of superiority which the ministers themselves will use to their own domestic servants. That native Judges will ever know how to treat English advocates is more than we can hope; and as long as the British Government keeps the civil administration of the provinces in its own hands, as of course in Bombay itself it always must—we fear the experiment of native Judges will always soon come to some such untimely conclusion as did the well-intended attempt to confer suitable judicial office on Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee.

WE hear from Nagpore that Mr. Temple, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, returned to that station on the morning of the 21st instant, under the usual salute from the Sectabuldee Fort, and was present at a grand dinner, given to him by the Nagpore Club, the same evening. Mr. Temple left Nagpore in January last, and has travelled through the greater part of the province, making a tour of upwards of two thousand miles in one of the hottest seasons known in India.

Nagpore was visited by a heavy thunder-storm on the afternoon of the 14th instant, the wind blowing with such force, as to blow down the outer wall of the Central Jail building a few miles from the station, and which killed three prisoners, and wounded several others in its fall. The rain has been continuous and heavy since that date, flooding the whole country, but lowering the temperature from 105 to 75 degrees and driving away the sickness that was prevalent.

Brigadier General Shubrick has returned to Kamptee and resumed command of the brigade from Colonel Galway, C.B. The Brigadier General has been on three months' leave to Matheran. It is rumoured that Mr. Temple has recommended to Government that another division should be added to these provinces, to be called the Wynganga Division, which will include the Godavery districts and those in the neighbourhood, with head quarters at Sironcha. Mr. A. C. Lyall will probably be appointed Commissioner of this division.

THE London papers inform us that on May 29th the mural monument erected in Westminster Abbey by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the memory of Sir James Outram, who was publicly buried there on the 25th of March, 1863, was uncovered in the presence of a large concourse of distinguished Indian officers and others. The monument of white marble, executed by Mr. Noble, consists of a characteristic bust surmounting a tablet, on which is carved, in relief, a historical group of the meeting of Outram, Havelock, and Clyde, at Lucknow; the tablet being supported by figures of a Scindian and a Bheel chief, illustrative of the diplomatic and administrative services of the deceased officer. Beneath is the following inscription:—"To the memory of Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I., &c., a soldier of the East India Company, who during a service of 40 years, in war and in council, by deeds of bravery and devotion, by an unselfish life, by benevolence never weary of well-doing, sustained the honour of the British nation, won the love of his comrades, and promoted the happiness of the people of India in Council. This monument is erected by the Secretary of State for India in Council. Born January 29, 1803; died March 11, 1863. Interred in this abbey at the public cost, March 25, 1863."

Among those present were the Dean of Westminster, Sir Frederick Currie, Sir George Pollock, Sir Henry Montgomery, Mr. Merivale, Mr. Stansfeld, Captain Eastwick, Sir Erskine Perry, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. M'Naghten, Sir R. Vivian, Sir Francis Outram, General Malcolm, General Baker, General Pears, Sir H. Ricketts, General Vincent Eyre, Mr. Kaye, Sir William Coghlan, Sir T. Wilkinson, General Farquharson, Dr. Mouatt, Mr. T. H. Fergusson, Colonel Mant, Mr. Noble, &c. The Secretary of State for India, Lord de Grey and Ripon, having been summoned by her Majesty, was unavoidably absent.

## POLITICAL LETTER.

*(From Our Own Correspondent.)*

LONDON, 4TH JUNE.

THE failure of the Consolidated Bank this day week winds up, I hope, the London panic. Considering that the deposit and current accounts alone amounted to above £3,000,000 sterling, the effect was wonderfully slight upon the public. No doubt the depositors will all be quite protected, and even a large part of the capital may be saved. Still, if the same event had happened only a week sooner, the effect on public confidence would have been infinitely greater. It is curious, but true, that the money market should be as much a creature of impulse as a girl of seventeen. When the "nerves" of the money market are highly strung, it literally becomes hysterical at the slightest jar, but when this strain has lasted for some little time, new shocks somehow produce less and less effect, and old gentlemen, who would in the earlier part of the panic have scarcely been able to sit quiet on their chairs at all with news of fresh failures coming in, only rubbed their hands on Monday last, and said "very serious event," when the *Times* astonished the world with the news that a minority of the directors of the Consolidated Bank had given orders to fail, without even consulting their colleagues. There are a great many different opinions as to the legality of the course which led to the closing of the Consolidated Bank. The immediate cause was no doubt the undertaking of the Consolidated on receiving a certain proportion of the assets of the Bank of London, to pay a certain proportion of its debts, viz., its debts to depositors. Of course the holders of acceptances were not likely to put up with any preference shown to one class of creditors without testing the legal right of the Bank to give such a preference, and the holders of acceptances did at once obtain an *ad interim* order of the Court of Chancery to the Consolidated Bank not to dispose of any of the assets of the Bank of London until the case had been heard and decided. These *ad interim* orders of the Court of Chancery are uniformly granted on almost no substantial case at all, on the faintest *prima facie* evidence, and yet are sometimes not by any means of *ad interim* effect,—resulting, now and then, for instance, as in this case, in a stoppage, which means the loss of at least a clear million sterling to the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank. I know that some of our best lawyers hold that these injunctions of the Court of Chancery are granted a great deal too much as a matter of course, and without considering that in many cases the locking up of a certain property *until* a case is argued, is often equivalent to a dead loss of a good deal more than the same value immediately. However, in this case the legality of the course taken by the Consolidated Bank, in agreeing to take over a certain class of creditors with a certain number of assets from the Bank of London, is not the only point of legal interest on which people are divided. The power of a minority of directors to close the Bank, and so destroy a great business and great capital in a moment of panic, is also freely canvassed, and it is thought that the minority of directors in question may have rendered themselves liable to all sorts of penalties. *On the face of their circular* there was certainly no proper pretence for closing the Bank. The proper course when the injunction of the Court of Chancery was received would have been to refuse, on the strength of it, to pay any more of the Bank of London's depositors, and plead that any more was restrained from using the *means* of the Bank of London, in virtue of which alone they had engaged to pay some of its creditors, their objection ceased with the supply of money which was an essential part of the contract. Whether this plea had been good or not, in point of law, it would have gained time, and the directors could not have done *worse* than fail in the end. As it was, they failed or seemed to fail, voluntarily, and without need. I have no doubt that both the Bank of London and the Consolidated Bank had advanced too largely to certain cotton speculators, and that when the Consolidated was anxious to break the fall of the former if possible, under the fear that it would bring down these cotton speculators, who would in their turn bring down their own (the Consolidated) Bank. I do not doubt that that was the secret motive of the first arrangement; and, if so, perhaps the representations of the final circular of the Consolidated Directorate, or rather of the minority of it, was not quite candid in speaking of its own very "strong financial position." But anyhow there are enough *genus

the session, they will announce their intention of withdrawing the bill and proceeding with it in a more matured shape next year. The former cause is strongly advocated by the *Times*. "In such a position," it is said this morning, "there is only one step that can be taken consistently with the mutual respect which ought to exist between the House of Commons and the Government. There ought to be no division to-night. The House of Commons cannot be expected to proceed with the bills. The Government could not retain office were Captain Heyter's amendment carried. No one, however, could object to its being negatived without a division, supposing it to be understood that the scheme of Reform is to be reconsidered. It is certain that sooner or later the bills must be withdrawn. The belief that they will be immediately withdrawn is so universal that it will exercise a certain influence on the vote of the House, if a vote be taken. But there are those who confidently declare that Government intend to cry, "No surrender;" and to fight it out to the last. There was a Cabinet Council on Saturday afternoon. Yesterday (Sunday) it was set forth, with something at least of an air of authority, that the Government have determined to "fight it out." Then come speculations as to the probable results of a division. The House has undergone considerable change since it passed the vote on Lord Grosvenor's resolution. The gain has been considerably in favour of Government; but on the other hand it may be assumed that most, if not all even of their own ordinary supporters, whose constituencies are to be curtailed of their privileges by the redistribution bill, will vote against Government. For our own parts, we think that the country may fairly challenge such jurors as cannot by any possibility give an impartial vote. With reference to this last consideration it must appear that Ministers are weaker than they were; but the gains on the other side have been sufficiently great to restore the balance, and something more. It is calculated, therefore, by some writers that they will have a larger majority in their favour than resulted from the division on Lord Grosvenor's resolution. But even then they will have other difficulties to encounter; for other amendments are on the papers, so that it seems to be impossible that unless Parliament should sit far into the autumn, any completed measure of Reform should be given to the country in the course of the present year.

But if the result should be different, what then? If the vote be adverse to Government, it is an assumed necessity that they must resign. There cannot be the alternative of a Conservative Government—for no one supposes that the new hybrid party now generally known as the "Adullamites," though they should be the real agents of the Government defeat, have the least power of standing alone. It is impossible not to regard as a very serious evil any change of Ministry at the present time. When we consider the present state of Europe, and the immense interests at stake, it is difficult not to look upon the question which is now agitating as something extremely small. A change, in such a conjuncture as this in our foreign Ministry, could not be otherwise than extremely embarrassing, and as prejudicial to our interests as disastrous to the Cabinets of Europe. Of all men in the country Lord Clarendon is *the* one best fitted to represent the interests of Great Britain at the approaching great international Conference, because there is no one more acceptable to Louis Napoleon, and no one more likely to act harmoniously with him. A change of Ministry would place either Lord Malmesbury or, as some think, Mr. Disraeli at the Foreign Office; and either substitution would be attended with inconvenience of the worst kind. Moreover, as regards the general administration of the country, it is hard to say how much it is impeded by changes, or even by threatened changes, at the head of the different departments of the State. In the expectation of a speedy removal from office, a Minister hesitates to commence important work which he may not officially live to complete. He feels unsettled, and everybody under him feels unsettled; and the permanent members of the public service "wait to see what will happen," and postpone business not of an urgent or merely formal character. So practical administration for the most part languishes at such times, and if the financial change is developed into an actual one, there is necessarily further loss of time, whilst new incumbents of office are accustoming themselves to handle the reigns and to understand the temper of their teams. The nation is the sufferer when the helm is being driven by new hands. During nearly the whole of the present year this uncertainty has prevailed, and it may fairly be assumed, therefore, that in a administrative sense the session of 1866 will not be a very productive one.

In the financial world, so recently agitated by a great storm, affairs are beginning slowly but surely to reassume a more tranquil aspect. It is better that the change should not be too rapid. We have no faith in sudden recoveries. The slow, progressive restoration is the best guarantee for permanent health. And that credit is being gradually restored to our financial relations in the City is not to be doubted for a moment. The advance towards ease and prosperity, it is true, has been somewhat checked by the suspension of the Consolidated Bank, which came upon the country with a painful shock of surprise. It is emphatically known that if ever a financial institution committed deliberate suicid-, the Consolidated Bank did it, in this almost unexampled instance of destructive insanity. It might have floated safely by itself; but it overburdened itself with the responsibilities of another Bank, and so it suddenly sank. It is supposed that it will be able eventually to render an excellent account to its customers of all kinds; but what is it to a starving man to say, "I will give you a good dinner on Wednesday fortnight." The answer in such a case is—"I shall be dead by that time." And it is hard to say how many men may be ruined or driven to despair whilst the affairs of a bank are in course of investigation and settlement. Moreover, every break-down of this kind casts suspicion on other establishments, retards public confidence, and necessitates a general depreciation of all securities of the same kind. Of course such a disaster as this has checked for a time that encouraging recovery of Bank and Exchange which was among the best symptoms of returning confidence. But in spite of this, the present appearances are good. Every day brings an increase of tranquility. Money is less scarce, and the price of accommodation has, therefore, fallen. People who have been holding cash in hand, in the belief that interest will rule higher and that the value of securities will fall lower, now find that the *maximum* on the one side, and the *minimum* on the other, have been reached. It is generally in this country a mere verbal formula that "money is scarce." It only means that people with money in their hands are waiting to get better terms for it. When once the *maximum* and *minimum*, of which we have spoken, have been reached, there is a sudden turn of the tide—speculators find that they have held back too long—and then a scarcity becomes a glut. In such conjunctures the wisest men, if it be a question of will, and the happiest if it be only a question of power, are those who can and who do "hold on." When we look back to this great panic of 1866 as a history of the past, it will be found that those who have best weathered the gale have been those who have stuck to the ship.

As regards public securities the position has been greatly improved by the brighter aspect of European politics. We do not say that all probability of a great war has been averted; but it has ceased to be regarded as a certainty. A report arose, at one time, to the effect that Austria had refused to join the great international Congress at Paris. This, however, was proved to be a falsehood. Austria will be represented at the Congress, but it is anticipated that a very serious difficulty will rise up in connection with the Italian question. The Schleswig Holstein difficulty may be got over; the German differences may be settled; but the contention between Italy and Austria is not so easily to be allayed. It is to be observed that the primary excitement was the dispute between Austria and Prussia—the quarrel over the spoil of the late war. The Venetian question was only a secondary matter—the growth of that German quarrel. But it often happens that offshoots of this kind are more troublesome than the original stock; and we do not suppose now that the contingency will be found to be of less importance than the substantive cause of the present disturbance. It is not go for much, that Italy would not have lifted upon the present time for an attempt to wrest Venetia from Austria, if a favourable opportunity had not been afforded by Austria's embroilment with Prussia. As it is, it would seem that the chief difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment is the determination of Italy to recover the Venetian territory. Austria, it is said, might consent if adequate compensation could be afforded to her. But to save her dignity it is requisite that the compensation should be territorial compensation. How is this to be effected? Money might be raised. But as soon as we touch the point of territorial compensation a new difficulty bristles up at once. It is apprehended that there is no possible territorial compensation with which Austria will be satisfied; and that she will be better inclined to trust to the arbitration of the sword than to the tender mercies of a conclave of European Plenipotentiaries, the majority of whom will, outwardly, wailst all most inwardly, recognise the fact that Venice is Italian territory. We do not doubt that this would be, on the part of Austria, the greatest conceivable act of madness; but we all know that the delirium of kings causes the grapplings of nations, and we look very sorrowfully, but not despairingly, now to the possibility of such a calamity.

We have spoken in our "General Summary" of the present aspect of our financial affairs; but, at the end of a week which has been unusually barren of incidents otherwise affecting the interests of our Indian constituents, we are not sorry to have a little space at our disposal in which we may speak of one particular feature of the late panic, which is of especial interest to many of our readers. We have more than once spoken of the extraordinary depreciation of the shares of some of our great Indian Banks—especially of the "Agra Bank," now known as "Agra and Masterman's." It was generally bruited abroad that this had been the result of an organized conspiracy. In the City, conspirator for a fall of prices is called "a bear." In plain language, he might be called, perhaps, a "scoundrel," or a rascal, or any harder name that might rightly characterise the action of a man, who, for his own personal interest, goes systematically to work to ruin his neighbour. This is a class of City-men of whose existence we have been cognizant ever since we have given any attention to public affairs. But we confess that we were not cognizant of the length to which the "bears" are wont to carry their operations for the depreciation of good property, to be bought by them at the lowest rates, and afterwards sold at the highest. Our newspapers, however, have, during the past week, been enlightening the public on this very important point. We take the following from the advertising columns of the *Times*, as a most instructive confirmation of what we have already said:—"One Hundred Pounds Reward.—Whereas some evil-disposed person or persons has or have within the last fortnight written and sent fictitious and anonymous letters and telegrams to several shareholders and customers of Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), urging them to sell their shares and withdraw their deposits, as the Bank was about to stop payment. Now the above sum will be paid by the undersigned to any person who will give such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of the party or parties who has or have been guilty of such proceedings. Any shareholder or customer of the Bank who has received any such letter or telegram is requested to forward the same to the undersigned. Apply to Walter Justice, Esq., Solicitor, 6, Bernard-street, Russell square, London, W.C." Now, it is impossible to over-estimate the villainy described in this advertisement, because it is impossible to calculate the mischief which such practices might do—the misery and ruin which they might create. A large number of the shares of the Agra Bank are held by retired Indian officers or by their widows and children. Such a constituency, scattered, for the most part, over the whole face of the country, knowing little of the financial history or status of the City of London, and in extreme degree liable to panic. An old lady, or even an old gentleman might send a hasty letter to London to sell out on the faith even of an anonymous telegram, and discover a few weeks afterwards that a small fortune had been recklessly thrown away. One or two of our great financial authorities—the *Economist* included—have propounded the theory that, in the end, all this may do good, as it is by no means desirable that a Bank should be supported by "a number of poor shareholders." But there may be worse shareholders even than "poor" ones. It is in the very nature of an Indian Bank that it should be supported by Indian capitalists. Doubtless these are for the most part small capitalists, and they are ignorant ones too, and so very liable to be "bogied." But this crime of hoaxing does not affect only Indian shareholders; it has become very common in the last few months. The *Times* was hoaxed; the *Daily Telegraph* was hoaxed; and now an attempt to hoax the *Daily News* and the *Morning Post* has just been frustrated. All these are the results of the extraordinary activity of the "Bears" or the "Bulls." Whether for evil or for good—whether for a fall or for a rise—they are the black acts of the worst class of City black-legs; and we should be right glad to see a few of these culprits in the pillory or tied to a gun for two hundred lashes.

## PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

### HOUSE OF LORDS—MAY 28.

*(From the Overland Mail, June 4.)*

MR. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE AND SIR BARTLE FRERE.

Lord Chelmsford rose to move "That there be laid before this House the copy of a letter from Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, one of the Judges of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, to the Secretary of State for India, dated the 7th February, 1866, together with all enclosures and papers accompanying the same; and copies of all correspondence, with the minutes of the Bombay Government relating to a report in the newspapers of a discussion which occurred in the Court of Small Causes between Mr Crawford, a solicitor of her Majesty's High Court, and the said Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee." His Lordship said he wished to call the serious attention of the House to this matter, which was one deserving of grave consideration. The papers related to the conduct of the Bombay Government towards one of its Judges —conduct which was calculated to depreciate that gentleman of all weight and character in his position as a Judge, and to prevent him from independently discharging the functions of his office, besides being prejudicial to the administration of Justice throughout the whole of India. This conduct had been accepted by the late and by the present Secretary for India. The Judge in question was Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, a Parsee gentleman, who had for more than fifteen years held Judicial office in Bombay, and who for eleven years had been judge of the Court of Small Causes in Bombay. In August, 1864, an action was brought in the Court in question against a railway company for the non-delivery of a quantity of cotton which had been entrusted to the company for delivery. The company admitted the non-delivery, and the only question was as to the value of the bale. The plaintiff, in describing the contents of the bale, made use of the term "hurda," which was not understood by Mr. Crawford, the solicitor for the company. A discussion thereupon took place, in the course of which an observation was made which was regarded Mr. Crawford as an affront. In the following *Bombay Gazette* letter appeared, what purported to be, a report of the proceedings at the trial, but which was highly exaggerated and inaccurate, and as there was no reporter present, and as Mr. Crawford had threatened to publish the proceedings, it was not unfair to assume that he was the author of the report. In that report (which the noble lord quoted) the Judge was made to say that if Mr. Crawford wanted to ascertain the meaning of the word "hurda," he ought to go to the bazaar and find it out. Considerable discussion took place and not very mild retorts were uttered by the Advocate, and the result was that Mr. Crawford declined to proceed further with the case, and said he did not expect much law there, but he expect civility. There could be no doubt that Mr. Crawford's conduct was improper, and probably the Judge was provoked and angry, but it certainly did not appear to have been so serious a matter as to require the intervention of the Government for taking the worst view of it. There was no charge against the character of the Judge, and nothing more than a mere want of temper. The Government, however, thought proper to take the matter up, and a letter was addressed to the first Judge of the Court asking whether Mr Manockjee Cursetjee admitted the substantial accuracy of the report, and whether he wished to offer any explanations. In reply to this communication Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee forwarded a copy of the report with his observations thereupon, showing great inaccuracies in it. Mr. Crawford made an application for a new trial to the full Court, which he must have known had no jurisdiction, and his only motive, therefore, could have been to use the opportunity as an additional insult to the Judge. This showed pretty clearly what was his tone and temper, and under the circumstances the Government a little cautious as to interfering in a dispute in which he was concerned. The next step, however, that was taken by the Government was of so extraordinary and unaccountable a character, that it first brought to his attention he thought there must surely be some mistake, but it was a fact that without any further communication with the Judge, without telling him whether his explanation was satisfactory or not, without any intimation of their intention, they sent to the *Bombay Gazette* a copy of a letter which they addressed to the first Judge, with permission, and, indeed, almost a direction, to publish it. Now, that letter contained a severe censure upon the Judge for his conduct towards Mr. Crawford, a condemnation based upon a general impression that he did not sufficiently consider the feelings of the practitioners practising in his court, and recorded a minute that where a dispute or altercation arose between an Advocate and a Judge it must be assumed that the Judge was in the wrong, and it conveyed a severe rebuke for the past and a solemn warning for the future. Their Lordships might suspect him to be guilty of exaggeration in giving this description of the contents of the letter, but to dissipate such an impression he should proceed to read the communication. It was as follows:—

"On a consideration of the statements of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee and of Mr. Crawford, after discarding all discrepancies as to minor facts, the Hon. the Governor in Council is of opinion that there can be no doubt as to the principal point in dispute—viz., that the third Judge of the Court of Small Causes did tell a solicitor pleading before him as representative of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, that if he did not know what a certain technical native expression implied, he should go to the Memon Bazaar and find out. The Hon. the Governor in Council is compelled to express his opinion that this language, under any circumstances, was most unbecoming. It might be palliated, in some measure, by extreme provocation on the part of the advocate, but the Hon. the Governor in Council is bound to say that he cannot discover that Mr. Crawford in any way provoked the remarks which he justly deemed offensive, or that he said or did anything which was not suggested by a due regard for the interests of his clients. It is painful to the Hon. the Governor in Council to record an opinion which may give distress to a zealous and high-minded servant of the public. His Excellency in Council recognizes in Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee many valuable qualifications for the judicial office—incorruptible integrity, fearless independence, energetic zeal to ascertain the truth, an honest scorn of all chicanery, and very considerable acumen in estimating the value of evidence. On the other hand, the Hon. the Governor in Council cannot resist the general impression that Mr Manockjee Cursetjee is not always sufficiently regardful of the feelings of gentlemen who practise before him. Advocates and solicitors are as educated gentlemen so habitually conscious of the respect due to the judicial office, that it may, as a rule, be concluded that when any altercation arises, it will be the Judge who is in the wrong."

Was there ever such a document as that proceeding from the Government in condemnation of a Judge for at least a trivial offence, and proclaimed to the world through the columns of a newspaper? It was generally considered right to look with great forbearance to greater faults on the part of a judge, and he should not be condemned unless on very sufficient evidence, and that it would be destructive to the interests of justice if any unnecessary exposure of his conduct were made. But in this case the Judge was condemned for a light offence upon a general impression, and although it might be literally true, which he admitted to some extent, that where an altercation took place in Court between an Advocate and a Judge, the latter was usually the first person to blame, because by showing due respect to those who practised before him he had it in his power to secure proper respect to himself, yet that was not to be taken as a general rule, and nothing could be more injudicious than for Government to proclaim this as a maxim or as the basis on which they founded their disapproval. The effect of such procedure would be to encourage rough-mannered practitioners anxious to carry a particular point by storm, to insult or browbeat the Judge, knowing that if he rebuked them as he ought to do, and any collision took place between the bench and the bar, the Judge would be sure to be censured. This letter was published in the newspapers the day before Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee left Bombay, and on seeing it he sent a minute on the subject to both Governor and President in Council stating that he had read the letter with surprise and sorrow, having read it only in the columns of a newspaper, and received no official intimation thereof, and desiring that his reply should be given to the public through the same channel. Surely it was essential that he should have that redress in order to place him in a proper position before the public. But what was the answer? In a letter dated Bombay Castle, December 28, 1864, the Acting Secretary to Government says:—

"I am desired to explain, with reference to your complaint that this letter found its way into the columns of the newspapers before you had been allowed the opportunity of seeing it, that a copy of it was placed in the editors' room at the time the original was despatched to the first Judge of the Small Cause Court. It appears on reference to the Acting Judge, that the letter reached the Court on Wednesday, the 12th, after it had already been published in the newspapers, and that it was handed over to the clerk to be shown to you. I am now directed by the Hon. the Governor in Council to inform you that an attentive perusal of your letter has not convinced Government that the view taken of your proceedings was wrong, and that Government does not think that any good result will be attained by continuing the discussion." In other words, Manockjee Cursetjee has been disparaged and degraded in his position as a Judge, and no notice was to be taken of it. Manockjee Cursetjee was under a very different impression, and he acted with great spirit and propriety. He seemed to be on very intimate terms with the distinguished Governor of Bombay. He wrote to Sir Bartle Frere on the subject, desiring to resign his office. To show the estimation in which the Judge was held by the Governor, a letter was received by him immediately, entreating him not to press his resignation. It appeared that after this Manockjee Cursetjee had an interview with the Governor, when he was again pressed not to tender his resignation. He accordingly sent a final letter to the Governor, of which the following were two extracts:—

"My dear Sir Bartle,—I received this morning Government letter on the subject of the late correspondence. I just returned from Mr Inverarity and your brother, telling them, that I sit with a broken heart and reluctant hand to announce to your Excellency, my intention of resigning in your hands from the 1st of February my office on the Bench of the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Under the circumstances mentioned in my minute, and consistently with the sincerity of my feelings conveyed in its paragraphs 43 and 46, I feel I could not with any degree of self-respect and independence, maintain my position on the bench of that tribunal, which I held for more than eleven years without a moral stain, without being rebuked by Government, except in the instance in question,—grounding the rebuke on no other foundation than 'general impression,' which I felt mortified at. . . . Pardon, I beseech you, Sir Bartle, my want of ceremony in giving vent to the outpourings of my burning heart. But, you know, I do not and will not dissimulate my sentiments; and be assured that whatever I have to think of Government measures—whatever may be my feelings thereon—whatever the extent of my misfortune thereby,—and be what my future lot of life, I will not suffer (and I hope you, also, will not) any link in the chain of our long-existing acquaintance—I may with pride add, friendship—to be broken."

At the request of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee the papers were sent over to the Secretary of State for India, and Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee discovered on his arrival in this country that a despatch had been sent back again by the Secretary for India in reference to them. He immediately wrote a letter to the Secretary for India, in which stated the whole case so clearly and forcibly that, though it was long, he must read it to their Lordships. (The noble and learned lord read the letter referred to, which recapitulated the circumstances of the case, and, in conclusion, the writer stated:—"I respectfully but earnestly request you, right hon. sir, to take a fresh and enlarged view of this reference to you as the facts recorded as aforesaid, and publish your opinion—First, whether you will uphold the act of the Bombay Government, in voluntarily taking notice of a newspaper report of a discussion between the Bench and the Bar, as to the law in question? Secondly, whether you will endorse the opinion proclaimed by the Bombay Government that advocates and solicitors are, as educated gentlemen, so habitually conscious of the respect due to the judicial office, that it may, as a rule, be concluded that when any altercation arises it will be the Judge who is in the wrong?' Thirdly, whether the local Government is warranted in publicly censuring a Judge, as in my case, on a resolution founded upon a 'general impression?'") In that letter was contained the copy of a communication from the eminent Judge, Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, in which that learned Judge stated that the whole proceeding of the Government is unintelligible to one accustomed only to English administration." He should have thought that the opinion of that dispassionate and judicious Judge would have made some impression on the Secretary of State for India, but it did not appear to have produced any effect whatever, for the answer returned was that the Secretary of State for India saw no reason to interfere in the matter; and the Secretary for India must, therefore, be taken to have sanctioned the proceedings. It may be disagreeable to censure even in the slightest degree so eminent a public servant as Sir Bartle Frere, but all private feelings should merge in the performance of public duty. As the Secretary for India did not think it his duty to interfere in the matter, it would appear that the local Government might, upon a newspaper report of a mere want of temper on the part of a Judge, call upon that Judge to answer the imputation, might condemn him through the channels of a newspaper, and thus proclaim that condemnation far and wide through the territories of India. The effect of this conduct would in the first instance undoubtedly be to deprive the public of a Judge who possessed the highest qualifications for the judgment seat, for Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee could not, until his character was set right, continue to hold the office of Judge with any advantage to the public; and with respect to the Judges throughout the presidency, it was proclaimed that they must be careful how they endeavoured to repress the overforwardness or petulence of an Advocate, for in case of a collision taking place, it would be assumed by the Government that they were in the wrong. Under these circumstances, he had thought it his duty to bring the matter before their Lordships, and he now moved for the production of papers connected with the subject.

Earl De Grey and Ripon said that he must, in the outset of his reply to the observations of the noble and learned lord, request their Lordships to recollect that the question brought forward concerned matters arising in India, and the noble and learned lord appeared to regard the circumstances from a point of view afforded by English practice principally, rather than by a consideration of what under the Indian practice in the presidencies of India. In taking the course which they had adopted the Government of Bombay had simply acted in accordance with numerous precedents. Such criticisms as they had deemed it to be their duty to pass on the manner in which Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee conducted the business of his Court would not, he was prepared to admit, be allowed in a leading article in a newspaper in England; but then they were entirely in conformity with the practice in India—a practice which he was informed was necessitated by the circumstances of that country. A similar course had, indeed, been pursued some years before in reference to a judicial officer in the north-west of India, which Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee presided. His noble friend Lord Halifax was, therefore, in his opinion, quite right in not interfering with the line of conduct which the Government of Bombay felt themselves called upon to pursue. The noble and learned lord had read a letter which had been addressed by that Government to Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee; but although he could not pretend to say he regarded that letter as in all respects judicious, and was of opinion that it laid down general principles as to the relations which should subsist between Judges and the practitioners before them which were at least open to dispute, yet he did not think that the Government of Bombay, in stating to Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee that they were under the impression that his conduct towards those who practised in his Court was not of a character to maintain the dignity of his office, *mutatis mutandis*, the text of all the invitations to the Conference:—

"The undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, has been instructed by his Government to propose before this High Assembly the following communication. The difference which has arisen between Austria and Prussia in connection with the Schleswig-Holstein question has become a subject of great anxiety to Europe. Public opinion is alarmed by the possibility of a war in which so many Powers would be engaged. France, Great Britain, and Russia themselves could not with uneasiness contemplate the possible consequences of a conflict which would appeared, so placed in the editors' room in Bombay, and he had ascertained from Sir Bartle Frere, with whom he had deemed it to be his duty to communicate on the subject —for he was ready to grant that its publication constituted a very serious aggravation of the censure which it conveyed —(hear, hear)—that that publication had taken place through some inadvertence; while the circumstance that Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee had seen the letter in the newspapers for the first time was to be explained by the fact that he had left Bombay the very day in which it should have reached in due official course. He regretted, in common with Sir B. Frere, with whose sentiments on the matter their Lordships were well acquainted, that the letter should have been so published; but that having unfortunately occurred, he would ask, what was the course in reference to the correspondence which had been received from the Secretary for India? Was the letter to be suppressed? Was a correspondence was sent home by the Government of Bombay at the special request of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee. It arrived in this country some time last year, and Lord Halifax, who was then at the head of the Indian department, in reply to it, declined to interfere with the discretion exercised in the matter by that Government. When he succeeded to the duties of Secretary for India he found in his office the letter to the Government of Bombay, which the noble and learned lord had read, and which had been addressed to his predecessor. In that letter Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee asked from the Secretary of State answers to the three following questions:—

"First,—Whether you will uphold the act of the Bombay Government in voluntarily taking notice of a newspaper report of a discussion between the bench and the bar, as to the insufficiency of the law in question. Secondly, whether you endorse the opinion proclaimed by the Bombay Government that 'advocates and solicitors are, as educated gentlemen, so habitually conscious of the respect due to the judicial office, that it may, as a rule, be concluded that when any altercation arises it will be the Judge who is in the wrong.' Thirdly,—Whether the local Government is warranted in publicly censuring a Judge, as in my case, on a resolution founded upon a general impression?"

Now, he did not think it unreasonable that the Secretary of State should get into the habit of answering questions of that kind put to him by particular officers employed under the Government, and therefore he had not deemed it right to do duty to the writer in the letter of reply of reference to him by Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee. But his own opinion on the first point was that the Bombay Government were justified in calling on Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee for an explanation of his conduct, as in his opinion the proceedings the Bombay Government had perhaps used a rather strong phrase in reference to disputes between Advocates and Judges. As to the *ex parte* points of the case, what he thought was to be regretted was the circumstance that the letter of Sir Bartle Frere himself regretted it. Their Lordships could not seriously wish him to pass a public censure on the conduct of that gentleman without ascertaining what was his view of the matter. With respect to that correspondence, he trusted the noble and learned lord would not call for its production. It might be setting an inconvenient precedent to require the production of communications between the Government and its own officials, and, as the noble and learned lord knew their Lordships, it would not be advantageous to the public service to do so.

The Earl of Ellenborough had the highest possible respect for Sir Bartle Frere as one of the best governors of a presidency which the records of Anglo-Indian history could produce. He was a worthy successor of Sir John Malcolm; he promoted the natives; he did everything he could to advance their welfare; he was popular among them, and his popularity in no small degree contributed to retain India. But Sir Bartle Frere was only to a very small extent mixed up with that question. He appeared to have disapproved the publication of the letter, and to have thought that it should have been differently worded. The instruction was given to the Secretary to write in a certain sense, and nobody seemed to have thought it worth while to read the Secretary's letter before it was despatched. The censure, if any, was due to the author of the newspaper had it in a roundabout way and published it before the person interested knew anything about it. That was a very serious case. In the first place, a most meritorious officer had been for thirty years in judicial employment, and who had received the highest praise for the qualities that fitted him for that employment, was, nevertheless, for a trifling offence censured in terms which must be disagreeable to him in the extreme, and must, not only as a matter of feeling, but as a matter of duty, for it was perfectly impossible that he could, after that censure, have discharged his functions in his Court with benefit to the public service. Therefore, his resignation was forced by vanquished, Silesia reconquered, and Berlin burnt to the ground, should Austria direct her victorious armies to the south, and settle her account with Italy. It would appear from this that Benedek is a general of the school of General Grant. With the Emperor in camp the danger of this condition, and the consequence is that the army intended to operate against Prussia will consist of seven complete army corps, in addition to a strong cavalry reserve, whereas the southern army will consist of only three army corps.

All the information from Italy, both that contained in the national journals, as well as that communicated in the correspondence sent to various foreign newspapers, speaks of the intense excitement existing in that country. From Florence, Milan, Turin, Rome, and all along the frontier the news arrives that war is regarded as imminent, and is even desired by the people and by the army. Neither the statesmen nor the public opinion of the nation seem to have any faith in a congress or in its results. Volunteers are flocking to the volunteer depots from all directions, and the first muskets of the land are enrolling themselves under the national banners. The number of volunteers is vastly above that required by the Government, and the Ministry is indeed somewhat embarrassed by the men who are offering themselves. One can hardly go out into the streets of Florence, the correspondent of the *Times* says, without meeting some old acquaintance, whom he had supposed bound to his home or to civilian life by the strongest links, equipping himself for the fight, and eager to be off to the front—whether the two princes have gone, and the king is daily expected to go.

The *Italia* says:—"General Turr, who paid a visit to Garibaldi, has returned to Florence. He left the general in perfect health, and awaiting the order of the Government to leave Caprera. General Turr will be attached to the volunteers."

The *Moniteur* has denounced as false a report that a secret treaty had been entered into between France, Prussia, and Italy, by which, in the event of war, Prussia undertook to cede the Rhenish provinces to France, and Italy, the island of Sardinia.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

*(From the Overland Mail, June 4.)*

THE Continental news does not seem more favourable to peace. It is now denied that Austria has especially, and by name, demanded the exclusion of Venetia from the deliberations of the proposed Conference; but it is said that she has made certain stipulations which will necessitate a reopening of preliminary communications. The ministerial *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of Vienna of yesterday in an article in reference to the programme semi-officially stated to have been proposed by Austria as the basis for the deliberations of the Conference, says:—"This programme does not render impossible an exchange of territory. Negotiations might be entered into for the cession of Venetia if France can offer Austria a completely corresponding territorial compensation. In the same way the acquisition of the Elbe Duchies by Prussia could form the subject of discussion if that Power could make such compensation for this misfortune will be less than 60,000*l.* on the underwriting account for the year. The circumstances of the case have been officially investigated at Bombay, under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, and the directors are sorry to find that the commander, who had served the company well for sixteen years, has been found in default for neglecting the use of the lead.

*Select committee of the House of Commons and the mail services.*—"In the early part of the present session of Parliament, a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed on the motion of R. W. Crawford, Esq., 'For the purpose of inquiring into the practical working of the existing system of telegraphic and postal communications between this country and the East Indies.' As the committee are still sitting, the directors are only able to state that they have readily responded to every request for information from its members for information relative to the operations of the company: and that they have taken the opportunity of submitting evidence tending to correct many erroneous impressions which still obtained currency on points relating to the proper execution of the mail services, and otherwise affecting the interests of the proprietors. The mail services remain as last reported, with the exception of that between Suez and Mauritius, which terminated, pursuant to the notice given by the company, as explained in the last report, with the steamer which left England on the 20th May. The forthcoming report of the Parliamentary committee will probably contain recommendation for considerable changes in the existing lines, and the directors will be ready, as on former occasions, to undertake public services on terms based on an equitable consideration of the claims of the community, and the interests of the shareholders.

*Call on the new shares.*—"The purchase of the vessels referred to above has rendered the call of an instalment of 3*l.* on the new shares necessary; and as the ruling rates of interest are unfavourable for the issue of debentures, it is not improbable that a further call may be required towards the end of the year. The company's present rate for debenture is 5 per cent. per annum, and proprietors or others wishing to invest in this way may obtain particulars at the offices. The operations of the half-year have been on the whole satisfactory, and the revenue account compares advantageously with the corresponding period of the preceding financial year; but owing to the high and increasing price of coals, the general rise of wages both on shore and afloat, and the advance in other important items of expenditure, the directors are unable on the present occasion to recommend any addition to the usual half-yearly dividend of 3½ per cent., free of income-tax. The warrants for this dividend will be payable on and after the 25th of June."

## COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY.

LONDON, MONDAY MORNING, 4TH JUNE.

*(From the Overland Mail, June 4.)*

THE discount market has become unusually quiet as regards demands, and is superabundantly supplied with money. It is evident that nothing but an improvement in the Bank accounts is awaited for the rates to break down. Meanwhile, the charge for good paper is maintained at 9½ to 10 per cent., but very few bills are offered on these terms. The Bank of England is still transacting the bulk of the current business of the market, and a good demand has been experienced there. Nevertheless, a decided impulse has been given to confidence by a continuance of the enormous and almost unprecedented arrivals of specie from the United States. There can be no doubt that the recovery from the late panic would, by this time, have made much greater progress had it not been for the distrust which had been kept alive by the exportation of gold to the Continent. The large influx of gold to the Bank consequently supplies just what was wanting to restore confidence.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday May 30, compared with that for the previous week, shows the following changes:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Circulation issue | £26,434,205 Increase | £133,770 |
| Circulation active | 26,018,795 Increase | 519,225 |
| Public deposits | 6,188,512 Increase | 183,751 |
| Other deposits | 20,467,080 Increase | 1,676,162 |
| Government Securities in banking department | 10,864,638 Increase | 27,582 |
| Other Securities in banking department | 33,447,463 Increase | 2,397,057 |
| Coin and Bullion in both departments | 11,878,775 Increase | 20,980 |
| Seven-day and other Bills | 543,730 Decrease | 7,393 |
| The rest | 3,419,759 Increase | 33,882 |
| Notes in reserve | 415,410 Decrease | 415,455 |
| Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking department | 859,980 Decrease | 538,236 |

The Bank accounts are still powerfully influenced by the disturbance left behind it by the late panic. Owing to the unwillingness of holders of money to part with it, the Bank has been called upon to make discounts and advances to the additional extent of 2,397,057*l.* In the increase, however, of 1,676,163*l.* in the private deposits we have evidence that this demand was merely precautionary. Had it not been for this the Bank's legal reserve must, of course, have been exhausted, and recourse obtained to the extra legal issue of notes authorized by the Treasury letter. But the bulk of the money borrowed having been relodged in the Bank there is still a reserve in the "banking department" of 415,410*l.* in notes, and 444,570*l.* in coin, making the total reserve 859,980*l.*, which is 538,236*l.* less than last week. Since the date of the present accounts 635,000*l.* in gold has been sent into the Bank, involving a corresponding creation of notes, and a further large total is about to enter.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows the following changes:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Coin and Bullion | Increase | £1,060,000 |
| Bills Discounted | Increase | 2,026,000 |
| Government Deposits | Decrease | 173,000 |
| Notes in Circulation | Increase | 1,608,000 |
| Private Deposits | Increase | 1,760,000 |
| Advances | Increase | 20,000 |

The remarkable increase in the coin and bullion continues, but there is also a revival in the demand for money.

The stoppage of the Consolidated Bank (Limited) was notified last Monday morning by a circular sent round to the journals as late as nine o'clock on the Sunday evening, and excited considerable commotion amongst the shareholders and customers. Upon the announcement of the arrangement made between the Consolidated Bank and the Bank of London, bill-holders of the latter establishment quickly put it to a legal test, and an injunction was obtained from the Court of Chancery on behalf of this class of creditors, restraining the Consolidated Bank from parting with any securities of the Bank of London, pending the decision of the Court upon the arguments to be laid before it. It was at once seen that this proceeding made the position of the Consolidated Bank untenable, as it could not, under such circumstances, continue to pay off the depositors of the Bank of London. A Board meeting was necessary, as notice, expiring on Tuesday had been given of the intended withdrawal of a very large amount of Bank of London deposits. This draught the Consolidated Bank directors were unwilling to take the responsibility of facing, and hence their decision to stop.

## EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | AT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 16 | Zambia | Malan | Liverpool. |
| 17 | Negociator | Mitchell | Do. |
| 18 | Helvellyn | Barclay | Do. |
| 20 | Indian Chief | Smith | Do. |
| 21 | Beeston Castle | Gibbs | Do. |
| | Lawley Cludow | Ross | Do. |
| 25 | Surprise | Vaughan | Crookhowen. |
| 28 | Renown | Taylor | Hull. |
| | British Nation | Rowe | Liverpool. |
| 29 | Weatherfield | Brown | Do. |
| 30 | Silvia | Mallison | Portsmouth. |
| | Crescent City | | Liverpool. |
| June 1 | Oberon | Lowell | Do. |
| | Dennis Horton | McMullen | Do. |

### DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

| DATE. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | FROM. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 16 | Aggie M. | Boyd | Clyde. |
| | Wild Rose | Nelson | Liverpool. |
| 17 | Balkmah | Hull | Sunderland. |
| | Matheran | Henry | Sunderland. |
| | Victoria Cross | Cowley | Liverpool. |
| 18 | Surat | Dunlop | Swansea |
| 25 | Queen of Lakes | Shand | Liverpool. |
| | Athene | Seals | (for Kurrachee) do. |
| 28 | Margaret Pugh | Jones | Do. |
| 30 | Kate Kellock | Vincent | Do. |
| June 1 | Black Eagle | Basset | Do. |
| 2 | Turkish Empire | Kerr | London. |
| | Pennington | Reed | Do. |

### VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Benefactress, Bombay for Liverpool, April 14th, 12 S. 10 W.

Runner, Bombay for Liverpool, May 6th, 23 N. 30 W.

Naval Brigade, Kurrachee for London, May 2nd, 21 N. 39 W.

Royal Alexandra, Bombay for Liverpool, 35 days, March 21st, 26 S. 62.39 E.

Sir Charles Napier, Bombay for Liverpool, May 8

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

LATITUDE 18° 53 30' North ; Longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall of Rain in 24 hours. | | | | | | | | | | | | | Ins. 0·17 / 1·33 / 0·30 / 0·00 / 0·00 / 5·69 / 0·19 / 11·98 |
| Wind. | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours. | | | | | | | | | | | Miles. 468·3 / 641·3 / 405·0 / 295·4 / 270·4 / 0·01 / ..... / 2037 |
| | | Total fall of rain during the week ending 24th June | | | | | | | | | | | Inches. 0·00 / 0·00 / 0·00 / 0·00 / 0·00 / 0·00 / 0·00 / 0·00 |
| | | Do. | from 1st Jan. to 24th June | | | | | | | | | | 29·04 / 29·13 / 29·20 / 29·27 / 29·33 / 29·39 / 29·45 / 29·51 |
| Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations. | Minimum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A.M. | | | | | | | | | | | | ° 77·2 / 77·6 / 79·0 / 79·2 / 79·4 / 79·6 / 79·8 / 80·0 |
| | Maximum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A.M. on following day. | | | | | | | | | | | | ° 88·0 / 87·5 / 88·8 / 88·8 / 89·0 / 89·2 / 89·4 / 89·6 |
| | Extent of cloudysky (the whole sky clouded =8parts.) | | | | | | | | | | | | 7·5 / 7·5 / 7·5 / 7·5 / 8·0 / ..... / ..... / ..... |
| | Relative Humidity of Air. | | | | | | | | | | | | 0·905 / ·908 / ·914 / ·914 / ·880 / ·872 / ..... / ..... |
| | Dew point. | | | | | | | | | | | | ° 77·4 / 77·6 / 77·8 / 77·8 / 77·6 / 77·6 / ..... / ..... |
| | Wet Bulb Thermometer. | | | | | | | | | | | | ° 78·7 / 78·9 / 79·3 / 79·3 / 79·2 / 79·2 / ..... / ..... |
| | Temperature of the Air. | | | | | | | | | | | | ° 85·0 / 85·1 / 86·0 / 86·0 / 86·0 / 86·0 / ..... / ..... |
| | Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr. | | | | | | | | | | | | inches 29·452 / ·476 / ·508 / ·523 / ·711 / ·718 / ..... / ..... |
| 1866. | Date. | | | | | | | | | | | | June 18th. / 19th. / 20th. / 21st. / 22nd. / 23rd. / 24th. / |

## MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—25TH JUNE.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Bapoo Bhugwat, a Hindoo, was charged with stealing ornaments to the value of Rs. 536-4, viz, one gold neck-ring, worth Rs. 320, one gold neck ornament worth Rs. 30, one gold finger ring worth Rs. 32, one gold head ornament worth Rs. 4, two gold ornaments with pearls worth Rs. 200, and a leather bag worth 4 annas, the property of Ramchunder Hurba.

It appeared that the prosecutor is a clerk employed in the office of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and lives at Girgaum, and that the prisoner had been his servant for about four years. On the morning of Friday last the wife of the prosecutor, who had been wearing the ornament in question, took them previously to going to bathe and handed them to a servant with the request that he would give them to his master. The servant, being a new one, asked of the prisoner whom he should give them to. The prisoner replied "give them to me—the master is gone out." The servant handed the ornaments to him, and the prisoner left the house, taking the ornaments with him. On returning, about noon, the prosecutor gave him into custody, when he confessed to the theft, and took two police havildars to a native's house, and produced the ornaments wrapped from under a bed.

The prisoner made no defence ; and His Worship committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

## SMALL CAUSE COURT.—25TH JUNE.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

*Shaw Munordass Hurruckchund* vs. *Knoop & Co.*

THIS was an action brought to recover Rs. 1,000, for damages alleged to have been sustained by breach of contract.

Mr. Macpherson, barrister-at-law, appeared for the defendants.

It appeared that on the 6th of January the plaintiff made a contract with the defendants to supply them with 51 candies of Ahmedabad cotton,—the cotton to be delivered at once and the defendants having the right of selection. The defendants applied several times for delivery of the cotton ; but as the plaintiff was never ready to deliver it, they considered the contract cancelled.

After hearing evidence, His Honor said the only question to be decided was, whether the plaintiff ever had in his possession the cotton which he had contracted to deliver to the defendants ? They had only the plaintiff's own word that he had the cotton,—an assertion which was not borne out by his own witnesses ; on the other hand, the defendants' witnesses stated that the plaintiff never had the cotton in contradiction to deliver. In view of these facts, therefore, he (the learned Judge) should give a verdict for the defendants, with costs.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

I.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—The amount of overdue acceptances of the Bank, held by the Indian Peninsula, London and China Bank, Limited, is *two lacs of rupees*, and not ten thousand pounds, as stated in my letter of the 23rd instant, and published in your issue of this day.

In my letter referred to, the amount of our paper held by the Indian Peninsula Bank was stated as *twenty* thousand pounds and not *ten* as inserted by you.

P. H. HOWLETT.

Bombay, 25th June.

II.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—Referring to the notice issued by the "London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, Limited," on the 21st instant, of suspension of payments, (observe this is one of the causes stated in the certain arrangements with the "Indian Peninsula, London and China Bank, Limited," had not been carried out by the head office. As this might be construed to mean that some project of amalgamation or assistance had been mooted between the two institutions, I would wish to explain that no project of such a nature would have been entertained by the "Indian Peninsula, London and China Bank, Limited," the arrangement alluded to being none else but the inability of the "London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, Limited," to take up its acceptances due on the 14th April. The suspension, far from voluntary, arises in consequence of the office premises of the "London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, Limited," having been seized under a judgment obtained against them on the 21st instant.

CHAS. IGGULDEN, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd June.

### THE AGRA BANK.

*To the Editor of the Indian Daily News.*

SIR,—The suspension of the Agra Bank has caused much misery amongst many of its shareholders ; and it is to be feared that the distress, as it is, will be made still greater in many cases by the future calls that must be made to complete the full amount of the shares. It is, of course, impossible that those who have already lost their all, can pay anything more. But there are many of them who have the disposition, if they had also the means, to pay every liability that could be brought against them. This honesty of purpose will always be painful to them if they have not the means of carrying it out. Now, Sir, a question has suggested itself to my mind in reading over the Joint Stock Companies' Act, recently passed by the Legislative Council, as to whether some of the parties who have only recently become shareholders in the Bank are really liable for the payment of further calls. One of the clauses of the Act, according to my reading, is to the effect that the liability of a member of a Company does not cease until the expiration of twelve months from his ceasing to be a member of such company. Now, the question arises, am I, and others who have been shareholders in the Agra Bank only a few months, liable for the future calls on the shareholders, or is the liability still upon the parties from whom the shares were bought ? Is the meaning, that the liability of the vendor shall continue for twelve months after the sale, and that mine does not commence until the expiration of that time ? This is a question of great importance to many of the new shareholders, and I should feel obliged if you or any of your legal friends could enlighten me on the matter. I have no wish to avoid any legal responsibilities ; but in a position so near ruin, I do not wish to take more than my share of them. And if the old shareholders, who have had the benefit of the times of the Bank's prosperity are liable, I think they would be best able to pay the future calls : and that the losses incidental to the Bank's failure would be more widely and equitably distributed.

A VICTIM.

---

NAPOLEON I. AS A CHESS-PLAYER.—Napoleon I., in the days of his sous-lieutenancy, played chess in the Cafe de la Regence, and very badly too. He always began unskilfully, and had no patience with any delay on the part of his adversary. He would bite his lips, stamp his foot, drum impatiently on the chessboard, and make the pieces dance. It was still worse if he lost. He would dash his hand down on the table, and make everything jump. The waiter who recited these anecdotes to our authority and his friends, said he was surprised when he heard that the Sous Lieutenant, when he became Emperor, and had very skilful opponents among the courtiers, never lost a single game ; though he had not improved in the slightest degree.—"*The Streets of Paris and their Traditions*," *in the Dublin University Magazine.*

AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST.—The Toronto *Globe*, in an article on the falsehood of the American press, has the following :—"A leading American journal recently sent to this city a special correspondent, for the purpose of reporting the aspect of Fenianism in Canada. We do not mention names, and therefore may be excused for recounting a conversation which took place between this gentleman and one of his Canadian confreres. Said the American journalist—'You do not deal much in bogus over here, I am told.' 'What do you mean?' said his friend. The Yankee then proceeded to explain that one of his regular duties upon the journal with which he was connected was to 'work up' incidents connected with capital execution that never occurred, to report meetings that never assembled, and to record murders of the most bloody and startling character, where the body was never found, and the perpetrator never arrested. 'I wish,' exclaimed he, 'I had a gold dollar for every meeting I have reported, without having been within half a mile of the place where it was held.' His reputation as a very king among local reporters he attributed to having described in glowing colours and pathetic language, the incidents connected with the execution of a notorious murderer at a little country gaol, on whose behalf, as an innocent victim of mere suspicion, he enlisted the deepest sympathy of every reader unacquainted with the case. And this display of inventive genius and artistic skill, he argued, answered the requirements of the public much better than the narration of actual facts."

## BANKS.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 24th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1856, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

*Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

*London Bankers.*

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 40,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

### INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇન્ડિઅન પેનીનસુલા, લંડન, અઁડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इण्डियन पेनिनसुला, लंडन, अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

*Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.*

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CROSES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

*Treasurers and Managers.*

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.

Branches, 1 Harz Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E. C.

*Board of Directors.*

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FERDOONJEE, Esq.
*London Bankers.*—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

Fixed Deposits.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 months certain | ... | 4 per cent. |
| 6 " | ... | 5 " |
| 12 " | ... | 6 " |

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realises interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M. : Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

### THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA :—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES :—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynectal, and Dehroghur (Assam).
*London Bankers*—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | ..at 2 | 1d. | per Rupee. |
| 4 do. | .. at 2 | 0¼d. | " |
| 3 do. | .. at 2 | 0½d. | " |
| 2 do. | .. at 2 | 0¾d. | " |
| 1 do. | .. at 2 | 1d. | " |
| On demand | .. at 2 | 1¼d. | " |
| On Scotland and Ireland | .. at 2 | 1½d. | " |
| Circular Notes payable throughout Europe | ....at 1 | 11¾d. | " |

*The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 70, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.*

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee ; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Bagdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly :—

At 5 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 : Saturdays, 10 to 1.

J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED):

HEAD OFFICE .....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP .....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Frawnkisen, Law & Co.
HERBALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SKIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India; Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

*London Bankers.*
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

*Offices in London* ..... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st June 1866.

### THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
*Branches in India.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London ..... at 6 months' sight | 2s. | 1d. | per rupee. |
| " 4 " | 2s. | 0¼d. | " |
| " 3 " | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| " 2 " | 2s. | 0¾d. | " |
| " 1 " | 2s. | 1d. | " |
| On demand | 2s. | 1¼d. | " |
| On Scotland and Ireland on Demand | 2s. | 0d. | " |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } | 1s. | 11¾d. | " |

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 ¼ per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deposits at 3 months' notice | 3 | per cent. per annum. |
| " 6 " | 4 | " |
| " 12 " | 6 | " |

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—30, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-up CAPITAL—£600,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.

*Manager.*—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
*Secretary.*—I. C. STEWART, Esq.

*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

*Branches and Agencies.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 1d. | per Rupee. | | |
| 4 do. | ... ... at 2s. | 0¼d. | " |
| 3 do. | ... ... at 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| 2 do. | ... ... at 2s. | 0¾d. | " |
| 1 do. | ... ... at 2s. | 1d. | " |

On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 2s. 0d.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, | 3 | per cent. |
| Do. | 6 do. | 4 " |
| Do. | 12 do. | 6 " |

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 40,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 1st June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 | 2s. | 0¾d. | per Rupee. |
| " 4 do. | 2s. | 0¾d. | " |
| " 3 do. | 2s. | 0¾d. | " |
| " 2 do. | 2s. | 0¾d. | " |
| " 1 do. | 2s. | 0¾d. | " |
| On demand | 2s. | 0d. | " |
| On Scotland } On Ireland } | 1s. | 11¾d. | " |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } | 1s. | 11¾d. | |

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 3 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
Do. for 6 do. ... 5 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

### THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી બૅમ્બે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ).

धि बोम्बे ट्रेडिंग अंड बेंकिंग आसोशीएशन (लीमीटेड).

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—NO. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

*Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PEERMEER, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

*Treasurers and Managers.*

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.

*Secretary.*

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

*Accountant.*

Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.

*Cashier and Accountant.*

Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th March 1866.

### THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

*Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF £25 EACH ONLY.

*With power to increase.*

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HURBUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY HUDUMJEE, Esq.
SEROJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 800 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

T. D. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—30, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-up CAPITAL—£600,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.

*Manager.*—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
*Secretary.*—I. C. STEWART, Esq.

*London Bankers.* { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

*Branches and Agencies.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 1d. | per Rupee. | | |
| 4 do. | ... ... at 2s. | 0¼d. | " |
| 3 do. | ... ... at 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| 2 do. | ... ... at 2s. | 0¾d. | " |
| 1 do. | ... ... at 2s. | 1d. | " |

On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 2s. 0d.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, | 3 | per cent. |
| Do. | 6 do. | 4 " |
| Do. | 12 do. | 6 " |

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 40,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 1st June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

### THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CROSES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £125,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOWEN, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
S. D. LATOUCHE, Esq. (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)

*General Manager.*—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
*Acting Manager.*—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
*Bankers.*—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.

*Agents in Scotland.*—The British Linen Company.
*Agents in Ireland.*—The National Bank.
*Auditors.*—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight ..... | 2s. | 1d. | |
| 4 do. do. ... | 2s. | 0¾d. | |
| 3 do. do. ... | 2s. | 0½d. | |
| 2 do. do. ... | 2s. | 0¾d. | |
| 1 month's do. ... | 2s. | 1d. | |
| Demand on Bank of England | 2s. | | |
| On Ireland and Scotland... | 1s. | 11¾d. | |
| Circular Notes ..... | 1s. | 11¾d. | |

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... ... ... 6 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

*Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bill ; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 25th April 1866.

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CROSE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,000,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

*Board of Directors.*

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

*Auditor.*

J. L. BENNETT, Esq.

*Solicitor.*

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

*London Bankers.*

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight ..... | 2s. | 0¾d. | per rupee. |
| 4 do. do. ..... | 2s. | 0½d. | " |
| 3 do. do. ..... | 2s. | 0¾d. | " |
| 2 do. do. ..... | 2s. | 1d. | " |
| 1 do. do. ..... | 2s. | 1¼d. | " |
| Demand. | 2s. | 1½d. | " |

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name should be inserted in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 6 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs.